

Pioche Weekly Record.

Official Paper of Lincoln Co.

AMERICANS' CRESTS.

WARD MALLISTER FAVORS A TAX ON COATS OF ARMS.

Mr. McAllister Also Advocates the Establishment of a Herald's Office as One of the Government Departments—Right of Americans to Wear Crests.

The number of persons using crests and coats of arms in this country is very large, and there is no way of ascertaining how large it is. The American who wants a coat of arms and has not got one usually adopts one which pleases his eye, without regard to any other considerations. In England supporters are seldom granted with coats of arms to any but members of the peerage. But Americans must have everything of the finest, and therefore they usually take supporters to themselves. There is one very rich and famous family in this city, though of humble origin, which displays a coat of arms with four supporters in stead of the two which usually satisfy English dual families.

There is, however, a great deal of dissatisfaction with this irregular state of things. Mr. Ward McAllister, the architect of fashion, said it should not be tolerated. Coats of arms, he says, should be registered at a herald's office, as they are in England and other well regulated European countries. Then we should know who were entitled to them, how they got them and so forth.

"I propose," said Mr. McAllister, "that the American herald's office should be established as one of the departments of the federal government at Washington. This is a very practical suggestion. The government would be able to put a tax on armorial bearings and in that way raise a large revenue, as the English government does. It is one of the happiest ways of raising a tax I can think of. Members of fashionable society and all the other persons taxed would be pleased by it, and no one, I think, can show any good reason against it."

"I know it is easy for you to assert that Americans have no business with coats of arms and such things because they are relics of feudalism, but that is nonsense. They are not any more harmful relics of feudalism than many of our social customs. Fashion requires us to wear them, and fashion must be obeyed. It is merely a matter of fashion. A man with a coat of arms is not likely to be a more dangerous plutocrat than a rich man without one. Besides, armorial bearings are ornamental and look well on silver and china. That is one of the best reasons for having them."

"I must say a few words as to who has the right to use them. It is not necessary that a family should obtain them by grant from the English or some other European king. It is enough if they have been used since the beginning of the country's history, or for three generations. In England any respectable person not in retail trade can get a coat of arms by paying for it."

"Unquestionably many younger sons came over to this country who had a right to bear the arms of their family. Their descendants settled in different parts of the Union and are now in the fullest manner entitled to use arms. On the other hand, many men of wealth and high social standing, but not of aristocratic origin, have adopted them since the practice became fashionable, as they have a perfect right to do. These families will transmit their arms to their descendants until they become as interesting as those of aristocratic European origin."

"There are some interesting anecdotes to be told of the introduction of coats of arms into the general society of this city. Of course there are a few New York families who have used them continuously since the creation of the colony, but when the practice first became general it was received with a good deal of opposition. Gordon Hamersley used to say that his crest was useful to tell him which was his carriage. Colonel Thorne, who married Miss Jauncey, went to Europe 30 years ago and established himself in Paris, living as no other American had ever done. He took the British aristocracy through his hotel, who, after viewing its interior and its stables, turned to Colonel Thorne, exclaiming, 'And you say you do all this on \$15,000 a year! It is marvelous.' On returning to America to live the colonel turned out in this city positions with his coat of arms embroidered on the left sleeve of each postilion. This created such a rumour, the population hissing him as he drove by, that he was compelled to withdraw them."

"Some of our best people were pilgrims and Huguenots, who on reaching this country and establishing themselves here adorned such vanities as coats of arms, as a monarchical institution. This was all very well in the beginning, but the blue laws have faded. We no longer cultivate primitive simplicity, but with wealth and age we turn to luxury and among its necessities the use of coats of arms. The necessity and love of the American for title or some designation of distinction, plain Mr. 'not filling the bill,' is illustrated in the west and south. For 50 years or more it has been a universal custom to bestow a military title on all men who have risen above mediocrity, such as governor, general, captain, colonel, it being purely honorary. Such titles men carry through life with this love of ours for individual distinction, which is one of our marked characteristics. When a man wants to seal his letters, mark his plate or decorate his harness, he wants a crest, and as Americans with money own the universe this crest must be forthcoming. Of course it is only an accessory to the arms, and now the question is, How shall Americans get them? And how shall they be able to keep them?"

"Let me repeat that society would welcome the establishment of a herald's office for the better regulation of these matters."—New York World.

"When you walk," says a Russian proverb, "pray once; when you go to sea, pray twice; when going to be married, pray three times."

People Who Take Offense Easily.

In this world there are a certain class of individuals who roam about with a ship on their shoulders, daring others to knock it off just for the luxury of indulging in a first class quarrel. To the gentlemanly, sweet dispositioned ones this seems a very questionable sort of enjoyment, yet to some a wordy war or a full fledged feud constitutes the chief excitement of their lives.

These people always have a quarrel on hand. If it isn't a family affair, then outsiders must suffer. They are quick to take offense, both in public and private, and have no scruples about expressing themselves on paper when they haven't a chance to do so verbally. It is this penchant for writing letters that helps to keep them continually in hot water, as the black and white characters are decided evidence against them even after their anger has had time to cool.

Now, if there were any sense in this sort of conduct, there would be some excuse for it, but there isn't, and, moreover, it makes you doubly unhappy to be always on the outs with some one. You may pretend not to care, but you do just the same, and though pride and temper keep your spirits up for a time in your secret heart you wish you had not been quite so ready to quarrel.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Connecticut Post.

There is a movement in Connecticut to erect a monument to the memory of the poet, James Gates Percival. He was a peculiar man and had all of the poet's idiosyncrasies. On one occasion he was invited to meet a number of gentlemen in New Haven, who were in their turn notified that they were to have the pleasure of meeting the poet. He was to be, in fact, the honored guest of the evening.

They were all on hand, but Percival did not put in an appearance. Allowance was made for his indifference to the passing of time, and up to midnight he was expected. At last, as morning, drew near, denouncing it certain that the poet had forgotten the invitation, the guests went home and the host put up the bars and went to bed. At about 3 o'clock in the morning he heard some one at his front door, went down, asked the object of the call and found that it was Percival. The astonished host let the poet in, and the latter blandly said that he had inferred from what had been said that there were to be others present. The host told him that the others had all gone home. The poet expressed regret and settled himself down for a good smoke and talk, which kept up, to his host's embarrassment, till the sun rose.—Boston Transcript.

General Vallejo and Fremont. When the destiny of the province of California hung in the balance, and England and Russia, as well as the United States, eagerly held out hands for the prize, General Vallejo unhesitatingly gave his adherence to the stars and stripes. Fremont, however, and imprisoned him, but soon set him free.

One day during that imprisonment a young American officer, doubtless a spy sent by Fremont, rode up to the family residence in Sonoma, and offering to Mrs. Vallejo an English and an American flag asked in Spanish, "Senora, which of these do you prefer?"

The lady looked at him a moment as if to read his purpose; then clapping the American flag to her bosom she kissed its folds and said: "This is the flag my husband has taught me to love. It is the one he wishes to see wave over his beloved California."

The officer smiled, and bowing gracefully to all present took his departure. A lady who stood watching the courteous American as he rode away turned to Mrs. Vallejo and said, "No es tu Oso? (That is no Bear), meaning that is not one of the Bear Flag party."—Emily B. Powell in Harper's.

Bad Manners in the Use of Words. The laws of common courtesy hold in the use of words as well as dishes. As unconsciously as you turn the handle of the pitcher in passing it should you turn the handle of your sentence and present your thought right side up. You would not toss the book you are asked for across the floor and leave your brother to pick it up. Why toss your answer in similar hit or miss rudeness?

It is not rudeness of manner to which I refer, but the rudeness of not making your sentence at least neat. The most admirable and affectionate of persons will fill your ears with a thousand needless words that do but conceal their meaning, or make some noncommittal reply which forces you to repeat your question.

A very large part of the misunderstandings in life, with all the sin and sorrow resultant, is traceable to this same carelessness, this stupidity, these inexcusable bad manners, in the use of words.—Charlotte P. Stetson in Kate Field's Washington.

A Cheeky Customer. "I had a unique but tantalizing experience the other day," said a clerk who works in a Kansas City hair store. "A man came into our place and asked to look at some false beards. Of course he was accommodated, and he spent over an hour going over the lot, trying them on and examining himself in a glass. He took up my time, and after he had examined everything in that line in the store he thanked me and said he was considering whether to raise a beard or not and wished to see how he would look in the different styles."—Kansas City Star.

Deaths Due to Bad Milk. Five thousand little graves are dug each year in Philadelphia for babies, and 5,000 little headstones are yearly set up over their graves, all due to deaths traceable to the diseases which spring from wrong feeding. In the overwhelming majority of instances the poor food of which these babies die is bad milk, of which these babies die is bad milk, of which these babies die is bad milk.

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Union Pacific System

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TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Effective Feb. 25, 1893.

FOUR BOUND. SALT LAKE BOUND. 6:30 p. m. arrive. Frisco. 4:30 a. m. 9:30 p. m. arrive. Milford. 6:30 a. m. 1:30 p. m. leave. Frisco. 1:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m. leave. Salt Lake. arrive. 6:30 p. m. 1:30 a. m. leave. Ogden. arrive. 7:40 p. m. Trains between Frisco and Salt Lake not run Sundays.

Five Passenger trains daily each way between Salt Lake and Ogden.

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Fare from Pioche to Taylor or from Taylor to Pioche, \$12. Round Trip, \$20.

This line connects with line from Taylor to Eureka, and from Eureka to Taylor, runs daily. The best kind of accommodation on the road and good meals served at 50 cents per meal at home stations.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

M. E. FREUDENTHAL, Notary Public

Office in the County Assessor's room at the Court-house.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of application for patent be published for the period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the Pioche Weekly Record, a weekly newspaper published at Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada.

J. P. DUNKLE, Register.

Notice to Creditors

Estate of J. E. Colburn, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by E. D. Turner, Administrator of the Estate of J. E. Colburn, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their claims, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the Administrator of the estate, at the Court House in Pioche, in the County of Lincoln, State of Nevada.

Administrator of the Estate of J. E. Colburn, deceased.

Dated at Pioche, April 13, 1893.—E. D. Turner.

Application for Patent.

No. 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036 and 1037.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bureau, Nevada, March 2, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. P. DUNKLE, of the County of Lincoln, State of Nevada, has applied for a patent for a certain improvement in a certain class of riders.

The said improvement consists of a certain class of riders, and is claimed to be a new and useful improvement in a certain class of riders.

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